



*The true and lively portraiture
of the honourable and learned Knight
S^r Walter Ralegh*

THE LIFE
AND DEATH
OF
Mahomet,
The Conquest of Spaine
Together with the Rysing
and Ruine of the Sarazen
EMPIRE.

Written by
S^r. WALTER RALEIGH K^t.

LONDON,
Printed by R. H. for Daniel
Frere, and are to be sold at the
red-Bull in little-Brittain.
Anno Dom. 1637.



To the most worthily
honored **CAREW**
RALEIGH Esq;
and one of his Majesties
~~His~~ **CHAMBER.**

Prise

Noble Sr,



MEETING of
late. this strag-
ling Orphan (bi-
therto cloystred up in pri-
vat Bosoms, and enter-

A 4 tain'd

The Epistle

a choyce Purchas) and
finding it by the
thereof, and my good In-
telligence, to be natively
derived from your Fa-
thers worth; I am bold to
make my addresse to you,
the true Heire of your Fa-
thers excellencies; If you
please to Patronize it, the
world shall see with what
Pietie you celebrate his
blessed memorie, and all
studious Proficients (who
from


Dedecatory.

from this small Hive will
gather much sweetnes)
shall acknowledg them-
selves bound to you, as
I am

In all dutie and observance,

DANIEL FREEL

A 5



P*erlegi hunc librum,
in quo nihil reperio,
sanæ fidei aut bonis mori-
bus contrarium.*

THO: WEBBES R.P.
Ep^o. Lond. Cap. domest.





THE
Life and Death of
 MAHOMET.

Most writers
 accord, that
Mahomet
 which name
 in the Arabique, signi-
 fies Indignation or Fu-
 rie, was the sonne of
Abdalla a Marchant in
 Mecca, a City in Ara-
 B bia

bia Fælix; his mother then twenty five yeeres
Jew, and himselfe in old, married his Mistris
Anno Dom. 571. borne and untill the thirty
Posthumus. At the seighth yeere of his age,
cond yeere of his age he industriously follow-
his mother deceased, and his trade of Mar-
poore woman that lauchandize, avoiding no
bored for her living personall travel (as well
bred him up; at 16 yeeres in the kingdoms of Æ-
of age he became a Merchant, Syria and Persia,
chants bondman, his as elsewhere) where pro-
Master, pleased with his fit might arise. Being
wit and dexterity, made then satisfied with
him his Factor: He wealth, & given to ease,
dead, *Mabomet* being he began to think on his
the B 2 Soule,

Soule, whereof in his travels he had not been negligent, having been curious to understand the Religions of the Jews and Christians; which compared with the Idolatrie wherein he was originally trained thirty yeeres) did worke in him assurance that Paganisme was the way to perdition, but to whether of these to incline, he stood doubt-

full.

At last falling in company with two Christian Artificers, inhabitants in Mecca, by conversation with them (who read the old and new Testament unto him, for himselfe was unlettered) he approved Christianisme for the best, and was of opinion that thereby, only, a man might attaine unto Salvation, and accordingly he framed his life,

6 *The History*

life, which bred admiration in them that knew him, and gave him a greater reputation than he did expect.

But this hasty spring was quickly blasted; for the Devill, taking advantage upon his weakness, enflamed his heart with pride, w^{ch} wrought in him a desire to be esteemed a Prophet, thinking all other attributes of Religion and sanctity

of Mahomet. 7

sanctity to be but vile and base :: To aspire unto that opinion he embraced a solitary life, retyring to a Cave in the Mountains, where he lived free from the ordinary conversation of men; repaired seldom to his own home, and his speeches (mixt with gravity and holynesse teaching good life, and beating downe Idolatry) moved, not only

B 4 such

8 *The History*

such as saw him to admire, but the rest also (that heard by other mens eares) held him to be a Saint. To increase this opinion of sanctimony, of the falling sicknesse (wherewith he was afflicted) he made good use; for, he gave it out (when he fell into his fitts incident to that disease) that he conferred with the Angell *Gabriel*, by whom the plea-

of Mahomet. 9

pleasure of God was revealed unto him, and that his Trances proceeded through the weaknesse of his earthly Carcase that was astonished at the divine presence of the heavenly Ambassador.

Grown now famous he thought it necessary to divulge into the world some works in wrighting, whereby his name might encrease:

His best help was a Jew and learned, who ha-
 scribe, who for want of living mist of some Ec-
 a better scholler he en- clestiafticall preferment
 tertained; but shortly which in his opinion
 after, his Master the (he had deserved) full of
 Divell (the Church of despight and revenge, in
 Christ then laboring a divelish discontent,
 with the sicknes of man sought as well to raise a
 ny Hærefies) procured scandall upon the Chri-
 the acquaintance of a stian Religion, as upon
 Christian called *Sergius* the professors thereof;
 born in Alexandria, by the readiest way to kin-
 profession a Monke, dle this fire, he found to
 and by infection a Ne be *Mahomet*; who (as is
 storian, wittie, eloquent already said) had won
 and some

some extraordinary opinion of sanctity. After some conference between them, the Jew for insufficiency was discharged. *Sergius* being fully informed how *Mabomet* had hitherto proceeded, made him to understand how weakly and grossly he had erred in fundamental points, necessary for the advancement of a new Religion; and cunningly

ly shewed him, not only the meanes how to smoothe his past errors without scandall, but to compose a new treatise, collected out of the old and new Testament (with devised additions that should give credit to his Doctrine and humor the hearers) which being divulged amongst the Idolatrous people (who were easily caught) spread the poyson

poyson it contained over all the Arrabies, but the wiser sort fearing (as they had cause) that the setting of a new Religion, might also draw with it a new forme of government; opposed themselves against it, calling *Mahomet* an Imposter, reproving his hypocrisie, and taxing his sensualitie and drunkenness (of both which hee was guilty)

guilty) and sent to apprehend him; whereof *Mahomet* from some of his friends in Mecca having notice left his Cave, and fled to the Desarts [the sixteenth of July 622 from which flight the Turks begin their computation *Athegira*] unto whom divers Novelists resorted; as also such as the Estates had banished for approving his late coy-

payson it contained o-
ver all the Arrabies,
but the wiser sort fea-
ring (as they had cause)
that the setting of a new
Religion, might also
draw with it a new
forme of government;
opposed themselves a-
gainst it, calling *Mabo-*
met an Imposter, repro-
ving his hypocrisie, and
taxing his sensualitie
and drunkenness (of
both which hee was
guilty)

guilty) and sent to ap-
prehend him; whereof
Mahomet from some of
his friends in Mecca ha-
ving notice left his
Cave, and fled to the
Desarts [the sixteenth
of July 622 from which
flight the Turks begin
their computation A-
thegira] unto whom
divers Novelists resor-
ted; as also such as the
Estates had banished
for approving his late
coy-

coyned trash ; This
 swarme of Wasps be-
 ing stirred, nothing but
 revenge could ease their
 hearts ; *Mabomet* wil-
 lingly taking the ad-
 vantage there offered,
 enlarged his thoughts,
 holding it now lesse dif-
 ficill for him to obtaine
 a kingdom, then the ti-
 tle of a Prophet which
 he had obtained.

To make a smoothe
 way to his enterprize,
 by

by underhand meanes,
 he exasperated the hea-
 dy Novelists (whereof
 there were many of
 wealth and estimation)
 to be sensible of their
 banishment, and to re-
 paire their wrongs by
 force ; himselfe recoun-
 ted unto them Revela-
 tions which assured
 him that *God* was dis-
 pleased with the Mec-
 cans , for the rigorous
 persecuting of him and
 his

his Sectuaries; that God willing an Oath of fidelity as well from them, as Tyranny; of victory from their troops) marched to the City of Al-Medina, and took it by that holy Warre, his force: This first good Soule should presently ascend to Heaven: with these and such like motives the giddy people encouraged and seduced, elected *Mahomet* to be their Chiefe, who ordainning Officers & Captaines, and receiving

giving an Oath of fidelity as well from them, as Tyranny; of victory from their troops) marched to the City of Al-Medina, and took it by that holy Warre, his force: This first good Soule should presently ascend to Heaven: with these and such like motives the giddy people encouraged and seduced, elected *Mahomet* to be their Chiefe, who ordainning Officers & Captaines, and receiving

stantly by his Army, he was saluted Calipha; which, interpreted, is King, and because his creation hapned upon a Friday, that day was ordainned by him to be

be their Sabbath.

His next conquest was the City of Mecca where he triumphed in the blood of his neighbour Citizens, which was not spared; and proclaimed death to all those that did not embrace his Doctrine.

The Princes and great men in Arabia (opposite unto him) assembled all their forces. *Mabomet*, being too weake

weake was overthrown wounded, and fled to Mecca; yet in the end (the warre continuing) he prevailed, and reduced the three Arabies under his subjection.

Grown great and glorious with his victories, and at that time the Emperor of Constantinople and King of Persia being men of weake and tame Spirits, he invaded their Do-

Dominions, and with
 a conquering sword tri-
 umphed over Syria, the
 City of Jerusalem, the
 kingdome of Mesopotamia
 and Persia, the great
 City of Babylon, with
 with other Eastern
 Provinces; of all which
 as of the Arabies; he
 styled himself King
 being now grown elder
 by his inordinate life,
 the state of his body
 then in yeeres,

exceeded

exceeded not fifty seven,
 full of glory, as well in
 regard of his large Em-
 pire, as in opinion of
 sanctity, in being este-
 med a Prophet, and
 weary with warre, with
 a fained holynesse (un-
 der which maske he in-
 tended to take his ease)
 sequestred himself from
 publique affaires, com-
 mitting the govern-
 ment of his estates to
 the Lieutenants with-
 in

in three yeeres follow and maintaine it, they
ing, which was in *Ann* should flourish.

Domini 631, the *Sixtith* This false Prophet
yeere of his Age, and usurping Prince,
the tenth of his Reign pretended paternally to
he died : Upon his death-bed he commended
death-bed he commended *Arch Abraham* by his
ded unto his principal eldest Sonne *Ismael*, and
Commanders, the care to avoyd the infamie of
and use of his fantastick and unlawfull bed his suc-
call Law, assuring their successors affirmed that *Is-*
that it was agreeable to *mael* was the Sonne of
the will of *God*, and that *Sara*, not of the bond-
so long as they and their woman *Agar* whereup-
posterity should hold on the *Arabians* (which

and

C

is

is the undoubted name of that people) are by some writers (of *Ismael*) called *Ismaelites*, & by others (of *Agar*) *Agarens*. And (of *Sara*) *Sarazens*, but in this latter time they are distinguished by the name of *Arabians*, *Moors*, and *Mahometans*, the first is proper only to those which inhabit in *Arabia*: the *Moors* are the progeny of such *Arabians* as after

after their Conquests seated themselves in that part of *Africa*, the *Mahometans* is the generall name of all nations that professe *Mahomet*, as *Turks*, *Tartars*, *Persians*, &c.

Of the successors of *Mahomet* until the yeere of our Lord 673, the writers vary in opinion both in name, and number of the *Caliphaes* and in the yeeres of their
C2 reignes

reignes : the reason that begat their errors proceeded from the dissention that happened (about the succession) amongst *Mahomet's* kinsmen, evermore anti-Caliphaes starting up with pretended titles in opposition to him that had the Diadem ; whereof some were murthered and others deposed, so as the writers either out of ignorance (not able to

to discern the truth, or wilfully partiall) have erred. Notwithstanding their civill tumults they kept *Mahomet's* Dominions, and inherited his fortunes, for every of them added somewhat to his Monarchie, where by they became fearfull to the world, and potent in Asia, Affrica, and Europe.

The fourth Calipha (agreed upon by Hist-

oriographers) was called *Hozman* or *Azman* husband to *Mahomet's* daughter, who perceiving (that in this upstart Religion) Schisms and diversities of opinions began to rise, by the helpe of his wifes mother recovered *Mahomet's* papers wherein his law was written, which hee caused to be digested into one volume containing foure books divided

ded into 206 Chapters, and called it the *Alcoran*, commanding the same to be published, & upon paine of death to be observed by his subjects. Hee was a great Conqueror, and won much upon the Christians: but this discourse treateth not of his particular actions, or of his successors (untill the reigne of *Abilqualet Jacob Myramamolin* succeeded
C 4 named

ed *Almanzor* (which interpreted is the defender of the law of God) sonne to *Abilqualet* Calipha of the Arabians, who seeing his sonnes abilitye to govern, himselfe (by reason of yeres exceeding 70, unable to mannage publique affaires) in the yeere of Christ 675. resigned his Scepter unto him : Without comparison hee was the greatest Mon-

Monarch then living upon the earth . The seat of his Empire (as his predecessors accustomed) was at *Zarvall* in *Arabia Foelix* , from east to west his dominions were bounded with the river *Indus* in Asia, and the *Atlantick* seas which in length exceeded the *Roman Empire*. The conquests he made were admirable , all which in this collection

are omitted untill the
 37 yeere of his reigne
 which he attempted the
 conquest of Spaine, and
 breviated out of two
 Arabique writers trans-
 lated into Spanish in
anno. 1606. Both the
 Authors living in his
 time, the one a Cap-
 taine in that war, and
 the other for 20 yeeres
 together of *Almanzor's*
 chamber, and after his
 death a Provinciaall Go-
 vernor

vernor in Arabia Foe-
 lix.

In the yeere of our
 redemption 712. *Don*
Roderigo in the right of
Don Sancho his elder
 brothers Sonne (then in
 minoritie) swayed the
 Spanish Monarchie, ha-
 ving so faire a Jewell
 in his possession, and un-
 willing to loose kingly
 power (after so long use
 of it) his impostumed
 heart swolne with Am-
 biti-

bition, poysoned in the
 center, restless and care-
 full; he only held and ap-
 proved such Counsell
 (without respect of con-
 science or honor) as
 might worke his end.
 The way to fixe the
 Crown to his head
 (which while his Ne-
 phew lived sat loose)
 was to deprive him of
 his life. *Anagilda* (mo-
 ther to *Don Sancho*) fear-
 ing what shee suspected
 and

and suspecting no lesse
 then there was cause, had
 a watchfull eye over her
 sonne; as much afflicted
 how to avoyd harme, as
Don Roderigo was per-
 plexed how to contrive
 it. The first project was
 to poyson him at a ban-
 quet, but the mothers
 care prevented the inno-
 cents danger, that fail-
 ing hee corrupted one
Ataulpho his Favorite
 to kill him; *Ataulpho*
 not

not prodigall of his life, which he knew to be in danger, both in hot and cold blood after a murder, perswaded *Don Roderigo* to frame some colourable accusations against him, and once in prison hee might at leisure without any perill, act what he listed. *Ataulpho* was presently sent with commission to apprehend *Don Sancho*, then resident in *Cordova*

va, promise of reward gave him wings in his post, at midnight the Prince was taken in his bed, carried out of the towne and committed to guard. *Anagilda* though greived beyond expression with the accident, yet being a Ladie of great spirit, armed such servants and friends as shee had; pursued *Ataulpho* besiedged the Castle where hee and her

her sonne were; tooke it
by force, him prisoner:
slew the rest, and reco-
vered the Prince, which
done, trussing up her
treasure and jewels with
a small trayne of her
servants, shee fled to a
port town appertaining
to the Earle *Don Ju-
lian*; but fearing that no
part of Spaine would be
able to protect her a-
gainst Regal authoritie,
shee resolved to passe in-
to

to Affrica; at her depar-
ture shee wrote unto the
King: the messenger was
Ataulpho: his reward,
life and libertie: yet with
losse of nose and eares, as
a marke of infamie due
unto him for underta-
king the execution of a
wicked act. The King
Roderigo not thinking
it possible (in the im-
ployment against his
Nephewe) to meet with
crosse accidents, knewe
not

not how with discretion
 on to governe his con-
 ceived joyes , for such
 was his opinion of *Ataulpho*
taulphoes wit , and con-
 dence in his love, that he
 assured himselfe the de-
 signe was effected ; but
 as reckoning made with
 out an hoste is subject to
 a reare accompt : so this
 Prince out of his win-
 dow seeing *Ataulpho* en-
 tering into his gates dis-
 membred of nose and
 eare

ears, stood both amused
 and amazed , but when
Ataulpho had recounted
 unto him his mis-for-
 tunes , and that the
 Prince and his mother
 were out of his reach, his
 passion so far mastered
 his reason, as that he see-
 med mad : and like to
 one in a frenzie ; tooke
 the letter , and read it by
 snatches ; pointing no-
 thing truely : and under-
 standing no whit what
 hee

hee read . The content
 were taxations of his
 Loyaltie towards his
 soveraigne Lord, his
 Nephewe. That he had
 maliciously out of ambi-
 tion and selfe love, unna-
 turally sought his de-
 struction, she put him in
 mind what an unwor-
 thie thing it was. for
 man of courage and spi-
 rit to make war upon
 woman and an infant
 willed him to call his

con-

conscience to account, to
 repent his sinnefull en-
 terprise, to content him-
 selfe with his owne e-
 state, and to restore the
 Kingdom to the right
 heire, but if their admo-
 nitions were like Corne-
 llius stony ground, or as
 words in the ayre fruit-
 les, her confidence then
 was that God, as well for
 the justnes of the cause
 which she pursued, as to
 punish his wickednesse,
 would

would give her means
and strength to chastize
him : If hee would
knowe a briefe relation
of his attempt against
his Nephewe, shee wil
led him to read the sto-
rie in *Ataulphoes* face,
where it was ingraven.
This letter the demon-
strative characters of
scorne, and revenge sea-
red upon the nose and
eares of *Ataulpho* toge-
ther with the report of
his

his successes, increased
his furie, but passion be-
g over: hee sent for the
Carle Don Julian Lord
of *Algazira* to knowe
of him the Queens in-
tentions whereof hee
ould not be ignorant
having bene her hoast.
Hee assured him, that she
was gone into *Affrica*
to demand succour and
raife war in Spaine. *Don*
Roderigo to prevent this
growing storme im-
ployed

ployed the Earle. (furnished and laden with Instructions, Presents and Jewels) to *Murad* Leivetenant in the *Moor* roccoes for the great Calipha *Almanzor* to confirme amitie, and to dissuade him from aiding the fugitive Queene which Negotiation (according to the trust reposed) hee faithfully discharged; but before his ambassage had received

ed answer, the Queene and her Sonne the Prince sickned & dyed at *Tunger*: whereof *Don Roderigo* being informed lost no time to solemnize his coronation, the Crowne (by his Nephews death) being then his right, but yet his conscience accusing him of his wickednesse, hee feared revenge from those that were faithfull unto his Nephew.

prevention whereof
 some hee displaced from
 their governments, others
 were imprisoned, and
 many under colour of
 Justice executed. For his
 further securitie hee disar-
 med his subjects; such
 Castles and strength
 as hee was jealous of
 were rased, others
 fortified and comitted
 the trust of his own
 creatures, which done
 he thought he might

(Par-

(Parler ensire) give lawes
 and take his pleasure,
 which hee spared not
 sensually to follow in
 enticing and forcing
 (without respect of qua-
 lities) mens wives and
 daughters. Yet being
 desirous of lawfull issue
 to set up his seat, hee
 tooke to wife a stranger
 which happened unto
 him by a strange acci-
 dent. At that time there
 lived in the Easterne

D 2

part

part of Affrica a Moorish
 King called *Mabome*
Abnebedin whose only
 daughter and heir
Zabra, with other
 young Ladies her
 attendants (wantonly
 disposed to be sea-sicke)
 the weather inviting
 them to it: put to the
 sea; but this faire calme
 was suddainely clouded
 with a storme, and such
 a continued fret ensued,
 as that for safetie of
 their

their lives, they were
 enforced to spoone be-
 fore the winde; which
 continuing for many
 dayes together, at last
 cast them upon the
 coast of Spaine, where
 with difficultie (sicke
 and weather-beaten)
 they arriued at a place
 called *Caba de Gata*,
 taken prisoners and sent
 to *Don Roderigo*, who
 after a fewe daies in-
 chanted with her beau-

tie, became her prisoner. The young Ladies though a Mahometan borne, yet to better the condition of a Captive dispensed with her Religion: was Baptized and solemnly married unto him. Those of her traine of either sex that would turne Christians remained with her; the rest were honorably sent home. The Moore King hearing of his daughters

daughters fortune (as if he had bene stricken with a thunderbolt) instantly died. Unto whom *Almanzor* the great Calipha succeeded as his next Cousin. *Don Roderigo* wallowing in his pleasures, and in them never satisfied, was shortly after surprized with a new love, which proved his destruction: the Earle *don Julian* al this while was resident

resident in Affrica negotiating for his master, with *Mura Almanzor* Leivetenant in the *Moroccoes*, to accompany the young *Queene* his daughter *Florinda* was sent for; the King pursued her love, which being not able to obtaine by consent, hee performed by violence. The young *Ladie* full of disdain and mallice by letters

to

to her father complain-
ed her mis-fortunes,
praying him to take re-
venge of her wrong.
Don Julian sensible of
his daughters dishonor
(which reflected up-
on him) hastned his re-
turne, and like a wise
man smoothly cover-
ing his wounds gave
the King a good ac-
compt of his Ambas-
sage; but yet so involved
with doubts, as that his

returne into Affrica
 was resolved necessarie.
 At his departure hee
 entreated the King to
 permit *Florinda* for a
 few moneths to re-
 paire to her mother, for
 in her the comfort of
 her life consisted, which
 the King with seeming
 willingnes unwillingly
 granted: When the
 Earle had recovered his
 own house, hee sent for
 his friends and kinf-
 men,

men, related unto them
 the particular wrong
 done to his daughter
 and the dishonor cast
 upon their family,
 wherein they were all
 interested: he besought
 their advise and ayde.
 At last it was concluded
 hee should goe into Af-
 frica to incite *Muza*
Almanzors Leivetenant
 to invade Spaine, and
 they all protested never
 to lay down Arms un-
 till

till their honors by revenge were repaired. *Don Julian* presently imbarqued for Affrica himselfe, his wife, daughter, his whole familie, his moveable goods of price, where being safely arrived (according to his qualitie) he was entertained by *Mura*, to whom hee related the rape of his daughter, and the dishonor cast upon their familie

milie, promising him if hee might be assisted in the revenge to assure unto his maister *Almanzor* the conquest of Spaine. Though the proposition pleased *Mura*, yet in a matter of that weight, he durst not passe his promise untill *Almanzors* pleasure was signified; and therefore advised *don Julian* to goe into Arabia, and hee would give him

him Lettes of credit which hee doubted not would expedite his desires: The Earle with a favorable passagelanded in Syria and so overland with in a few daies post, presented himselfe to *Almanzor*, who being a wise Prince rich, strong in men, and satisfied with *Don Julian's* Letter, which in all likely-hood promised a good event,

yet

yet hee thought it wiselome at the first with a small charge to make triall, before hee were too far plunged in war, and concluding upon this Counsell, hee dismissed the Earle laden with rewards, honorable passage, and an answer to *Muza*, which being by him received he victualled and embarked 6000 foote and a few horse: Committed to the charge

64 *The History*

charge of *Tarif Abinzar*
oc [*alias Tarif Abonzar*
ca] born in Syria in the
 Citie Damasco; but to
 follow the advise of *don*
Julian in whose wis-
 dome his hope was ex-
 posed with these troupes
 they landed at a place
 named by the Moores
Jabalsgath, by interpre-
 tation the Mountaine
 of Conquest, and since
 corruptly called *Gi-*
bralter, they were no
 sooner

The History 65

sooner landed, but *don*
Julian's confederats, joy-
 ned with them, burnt
 and harrazed the Coun-
 trie, slewe all those
 whom they thought
 loyall to *don Roderigo*
 and rich in spoile, and
 prisoners reimbarqued,
 for Affrica. *Don Rode-*
rigo hearing the relati-
 ons of this first attempt,
 and fearing a greater
 tempest, began to re-
 pent him of his sensual
 life

life, and especially of his violating *Florinda*, who had moved revenge in her Father; whose wisdom, power and valour, was to be feared, as also his tyranny exercised upon the dependants of his Nephew, which had made him hatefull to his people; his præcipitate Counsels in defacing Castles and strong places; the disarming of his

his Subjects, and the too prodigall waste of his Treasure, all which presented unto him imminent calamities irreparable: Yet these designs of terror, did not so much amaze him, as he neglected to prepare for a warre, wherein no meanes was omitted to prepare strength, treasure and victuals, for a necessary defence; *Muzza, Tarif and Julian*, having

ving their spirits raised
 by their fortunes, re-
 solved the prosecution
 of the Conquest, but
 wanting authority to
 proceede, *Tarif* and *Ju-
 lian* (joyned in Com-
 mission) were dispatch-
 ed to *Almanzor*, who
 received them with
 great honor, and being
 perswaded by demon-
 strative reasons how
 facile it was to perform
 that enterprize, he ap-
 plauded

plauded the project, and
 hastning them away,
 made election of *Tarif*
 to be the Generall for
 the warre, authentical-
 ly firmed under his
 hand and scale, dated at
 his Pallace at *Zarvall*
 in Arabia Foelix, the
 two and twentieth day
 of December ⁷¹³ : al-
 so presently by Com-
 mission he raised troops
 in the Levant, to the
 number of 30000 well
 armed

armed, which he committed to the leading of *Hira*, a Greeke Renegado his favorite: He likewise wrote to the king of Tunis his kinsman for forces, who leavied of his own Subjects 30000 foot & 3000 horse, sending with them for their chiefe his second sonne *Mabomet Gilbaimre*. These forces aforesaid were leavied in the Moneths of

of June and August, in *Anno* ¹¹⁴₉₃ and safely arrived in the Moroccoes where *Muzá* for their reliefe quartered them upon the Countrey, untill he heard from *Tarif* and *Julian*, who with 6000 foote and 300 horse, Christians and Moors, were passed into Spaine to seise upon some port, to assure their landing. The place they made choyse of; was

was (in favor of the ge-
nerall) called *Tarifa*
[before called *Cat*
teya] and since con-
ruptly *Tarifa*.

Don Roderigo, watch-
full to withstand the
landing, described an
army to the field of
30000 foote, and 5000
horse commanded by his
faithfull servant dis-
membred *Ataulpho*. In
the first encounter *Tar*
if was beaten and routed

ed, much blood drawn,
armes lost. The next
morning an old woman
willingly taken) was
brought to *Tarif* by his

Sentinels; having kissed
his feet; Sir said she be-
lieve what I shal tel you
or I am the messenger
of good news. When
was a child, I heard
my Father who was let-
tered often read in a
booke (much esteemed
by him) That this

E

King-

Kingdome should be
 Conquered by the
 Moores; Their captain
 should have on his right
 shoulder an hairy Moale
 as big as a pease: That
 his right arme should
 be longer then his left
 and standing upright
 hee might easily touch
 his knee, if you (said
 shee) have these marks
 then God hath ordained
 this conquest for you
 My humble suite is; that

my

my poore family, and
 my selfe may have your
 safeguard, that in our
 bodies and goods wee
 may receive no preju-
 dice; *Tarif* glad to heare
 this discription of him-
 selfe (for hee had these
 signes which shee nam-
 ed) to satisfie *don Julian*
 and the whole armie
 put off his cloaths; they
 found it true, and the
 poore woman went joy-
 full away, obtaining her

E 2

suite.

suite. The armie encountered for as could be required
 raged by this passage in a Generall) slaine;
 were greedy to fight, *Tarif* and *don Julian*
 and *Tarif* no lesse confident were both wounded, one
 dent (to hold them by in the Arme the other
 necessitie valiant) burnt in the leg. Of this victo-
 all his ships a Pinnace they sent advertise-
 excepted, which he presented to *Mura*, and de-
 served to send relations. *Mura* desired him to hasten a-
 of his successe to *Mura* way the supplies which
 The next day they joyne came from Ara-
 ned battail, the *Christiana*, and *Tunis*. On the
 ans were defeated: Another side *don Roderigo*
taulpho (expressing as (making his Rende-
 much wisdom and various at *Cordova*) drew
 lor

78 *The History*

to an head 80000 foote,
and 10000 horse: the
Vantguard of his
troopes (which consist-
ed of 50000 foote and
3000 horse) hee assigned
to his Cousen *don Orpas*
(Archbishop of Sivill)
to confront the enemy.
In the meane time sup-
plies from the Moroe-
coes arived, & *Tarif's* ar-
my by poole was 60000
foote and 10000 horse
strong; *Orpas* in hope to
win

of Mabomet. 79

win honor, began to
skirmish which procu-
red the joyning of their
forces; Night tooke up
the quarrell almost with
equall losse. The night
following the Moores
gave a Canvasado upon
don Orpas, the Christians
to a man were all flaine
and taken prisoners, and
their Generall presented
alive to *Tarif*; *Mura* (as
hee was glad for the ge-
nerall cause of these
good

good successes, yet emulating *Tarif*) raised in his government an army of 25000 foote, 6000 horse and volunteers infinite accommodated with all provisions meet for a war; and leaving his brother *Ismael* to govern in his absence hee passed into Spaine, and being joyned to *Tarif's* troops they mustered 180000 foote, and 40000 horse.

Don

Don Roderigo seeing his enemies forces so hugely increased, and two of his armies defeated resolved to sett up his rest, and in person to hazard his fortune. His armie upon an exact muster appeared to be 130000 foot and 25000 horse: for his Leivutenant Generall he nominated *don Almeriq*, a man of known vallor, and his Cabinet Counsellor.

E 5

82 *The History*
fellow. Unto his troopes
(to raise up their weak
spirits.) hee made a
speech. They promised
in defence of him, and
their Countrey to do the
offices of faithfull sub
jects and Patriots,
which don with alacritie
they marched towards
the enemy, but with this
ill passage, for *don Ruen*
the kings Standard bea
rer fell suddainly dead
from his horse and brake
the

of Mahomet. 83
the staffe; which
wrought effects of feare
in many, not long after
these puissant Armies
lodged close together.
The first three daies
from morning to night
(with much but equall
losse) they skirmished.
The day folowing be
ing the third of October
⁷¹⁴₂₄ the most of their
troopes on either side
were drawn forth; the
Moores lost 10000
foot

foote, and 300 horse, the Christians 3000 foote and 800 horse, together with *don Almeriq*; their Leivetenant Generall, after one daies rest they fought againe from noone til night; in which on either part much blood was drawn, and *Mabomet* the King of Tunis some and *don Julian*, grievously wounded.

The next day with
equall

equall desire of revenge they encountred, but stormy weather parted the quarrell not without great slaughter.

The wednesday following their forces joyned, the Christians were broken and routed; and few escaped the edge of the sword. But *don Roderigo* by the goodnes of his horse escaped. *Tarif* prosecuting the victorie marched to *Cordeva*,
and

86 *The History.*

and with out resistance
 tooke it; but in his heart
 not satisfied because the
 King was fled, hee pro-
 claimed that whosoever
 would bring his person
 to him, either alive, or
 dead should be honored,
 and rewarded according
 to his owne content.
 Hope of gaine provo-
 ked divers (aswel Chri-
 stians as Moores and
 Renegadoes) to make
 search for him; and a
 man

of Mahomet. 87

man cloathed like the
 King, and for the king
 was presented to *Tarif*,
 but in examination it
 appeared it was a shep-
 hard, with whom the
 king (his horse being ty-
 red) changed his gar-
 ments; but what that
 man was, or whether he
 went he knew not; after
 that he was never more
 heard of: and of his issue
 no mention is made by
 any writers, but of one
 daughter

daughter named *Donna Eligona* a Ladie of incomparable beautie who was a sucking infant when her Father died. Of her a few words by way of digression is not impertinent. Shee was fostered by one *Cratilo* (her fathers servant) and as his child amongst his children nourished, with whom shee lived concealed untill shee was 24 yeeres old;

old, *Cratilo* would have married her to his sonne but shee disdained the match. A Nephew of *Cratilo's* (being passionately in love with her) maliced his Cousen, and to breake the match (which still hee feared) hee discovered the concealed Ladie to *Abdallies*, Generall in Spaine for the Monarch of the Arabians that then was, who fell in love with his Cap-

Captive and tooke her with child fell in labor
 to wife permitting her to die. In her the issue
 the exercise of her own of *don Roderigo* the last
 Religion. Not long after King of the Gothish
 ter hee rebelled, and his blood in Spaine fayled.
 his wives right proclaime. The Queene *Zabra*,
 med him selfe King of *Don Roderigo's* wife;
 Spaine, his Captaine was taken in her Pallace
 and Leivetenants for at Cordova, whom *Tar-*
 ring that his love to her if used with al humanity
 wife would make him and left her in the Custo-
 to turne Christian. *Abdellie* of *Mabomet* prince
 him in his house, the King of Tunis (not yet reco-
 Queene frightened with the news of his late hurts)
 the murther being great and for his assistance a
 with Moore

Moore named *Habdim* seeking to keep her,
bar. Then dividing himself: his first at-
 armie into two parts, the first was to perswade
 one himselfe toward her (being born a great
 the Citie of Granada Princesse and neere in
 and *Mura* with the blood to *Almanzor*) to
 ther marched into Andalusie againe to the
 daluzia, but before he Mahometan law, which
 departed from Cordova if she would doe, he was
 he erected Mahometan lawe that *Almanzor*
 Mosquetos, leaving care would restore her king-
 tain churches for Christome unto her, and if
 an service. The Prince of thee could cast her love
 Tunis carefully tended upon him, hee would
 his faire charge: but labor to meritt it, and
 in beee

Not many daies after her faithfull servant.
 ter *Sisiberta* one of the Ladies which was taken
 with the Queene (who by tempest shee was driven into Spaine) and shee was resolved nei-
 with her had received her to returne to her
 baptisme, for the loved him, nor to be his mi-
 a yong Moore, renowned Christianitie, and shee prevailed with him
 betrayed the late marriage (wherewith shee was trusted) unto *Hab*
dilbar. *Tarif* being by which were secretly so-
 him advertized, of the same was condemned by a Christian
 ac- Priest. Not

accident, commanded
him to imprison the
married couple and the
Priest; but because the
King of Tunis was
great Prince, hee durst
not proceede against
them as hee desired, be-
fore the King had been
advertized of his sonnes
acts, which at large in
writing (well testified)
hee sent unto him. The
King enraged returned
his expresse pleasure to

be

thead him unlesse hee
would imbrace the Ma-
hometan law. But these
Princes neither
repenting their baptis-
me, nor fearing the sen-
tence of death (like con-
stant Martyrs with the
Priest that married
them) were executed &
their bodies cast into a
ditch; but afterwards
by stealth in the night
buried by Christians.

The two Generals,

F

Tarif

Tarif and *Mura* with
 Conquering swords, by
 force and Composition
 (in South Spaine) bare
 all before them (the
 Cittie of Hispalis now
 Sevill only excepted)
 which they forbore to
 approach fearing the
 plague, wherewith
 was visited; their troops
 overtravailed and spent
 with long Marches (or
 dinarie duties whereto
 Armies in the field are

sub

subject) and want of
 Cloathes, required rest;
 which moved the Ge-
 neralls to retreite to the
 Randevous at Cordo-
 va, where after supplies
 of provision made, and
 the soldiers refresh't,
 they concluded to joyn
 their forces, and to in-
 vade Castile, in which
 Province their Armie
 found small resistance,
 the weaker places sent
 submission before sum-

moning, the strongest their retreite
yeelding upon Compaign through Arragon: Va-
sition, so that in a mānientia, and Murcia: lea-
they might say as *Cæsar* sing, every where, as
Veni, Vidi, Vici, with they marched (in pla-
this prosperous successes fit to be held) suffici-
they marched over the garrisons, with the
mountaines Pyreneest they returned to
untill they came upon Cordova.

the French ground. In all those Conquests
their desires led them *Don Julian* accompani-
further, but the great the Generalls and for
Almanzor's Commisneward of the good ser-
ons listed them within vice he, and his kinsmen
Spaine, which Counsa and followrs had done,

moning, the strongest and their retreite
yeelding upon Compaign through Arragon: Va-
sition, so that in a māntia, and Murcia: lea-
they might say as *Cæsar* saying, every where, as
Veni, Vidi, Vici, with they marched (in pla-
this prosperous success fit to be held) suffici-
they marched over the garrisons, with the
mountaines Pyreneest they returned to
untill they came upon Cordova.

the French ground. In all those Conquests
their desires led them. *Don Julian* accompani-
further, but the great the Generalls and for
Almanzor's Commisward of the good ser-
ons listed them with vice he, and his kinsmen
Spaine, which Counsa and followrs had done,

Tarif (authorized by *Almanzor*) did not only supply that defect (the possesse them of the women of Arabia and lands they had, but gave them larger bounds, censured them to depart to their dwellings, and attend their husbandrie. For by the war the Countrie was meerly wasted. Then his care was, how to hold that hee had gotten; the way to keep it was to plant Collonies, the want hee found

found was women, to supply that defect (the women of Arabia and Affrica being unwilling to com into Spaine) hee proclaimed the same immunities to the Christians-men and women (if they would adore *Mahomet*) as the Moores had. The poore Spaniards generally afflicted with miserie, to repaire their own fortunes, secure their lives, and

F 4 gaine.

gaine their free-dom
 in multitudes took hold
 of the Proclamation,
 forsook their Religion,
 gave their daughters to
 the Moors in marriage,
 and labored the ground
 the leading Deare were
 two Archbishops Con-
 fins to *Don Rodrigo*,
 one called *Don Toriso*,
 the other *Don Orpas*, be-
 fore mentioned, both of
 them forsaking Christ,
 and assuming *Mabomet*
 for their God. Yet

Yet the Mountanous
 Countries of the Astu-
 rias and Biscayans had
 not felt the invaders
 force, into them for sa-
 fetic many principall
 men and some of the
 blood royall had put
 themselves.

To subdue that rem-
 nant of people, *Tarif*
 sent an armie of six
 thousand under the co-
 mand of *Abraben* a Tar-
 tar, and directions to the

Garrisons adjoyning
(as occasion offered) to
assist him, and with him
hee also sent the two
Renegado Bishops.

The Christians (now
Mountaniers) elected a
yong gentleman of the
blood royall, called *Don*
Pelago to be their King
unto whom they gave
obedience, and in him
all their hopes remained.
When *Abraben* was
entred the Mountaines,
hee

hee sent the Renegado
Prelats with large pro-
mises of reward to per-
swade them to render.
When they came to
Don Pelago's presence
and had delivered their
message, hee bound
them in ropes, and from
the top of an high rock
they were tumbled
where they ended their
wretched daies, and the
same night the Tartar
(trusting to the Credit
of

of the Renegado Priests) negligent and carelesse. *Don Pelago* gave a Canvasado upon his camp, flew most of his men, and retyred to his strength. *Abraben* with a few fled to Toledo where after for shame and greife hee died.

Tarif at his unfortunate successe was much troubled, and by reason of his many garrisons (not

not able to put an army into the feild to prosecute the war) only strengthened the frontier, untill hee received new directions from *Almanzor*. But before his dispatches was made he received, from *Don Pelago*, a letter sent by a Moore prisoner, wherein hee made known unto him his lawfull succession (by the death of *don Roderigo*) to the king

kingdome of Spaine,
 and although *God* in his
 Justice had punished
 him for his offences; yet
 in the same *God* he was
 confident not only to
 be defended from his
 force, but enabled to re-
 cover his right, and as
 for the two holy Am-
 bassadors (the Apostate
 Priests and his kins-men
 who were sent by him
 to perswade him to
 deny *Christ* and render
 sub-

subjection) hee gave
 him notice of their de-
 served deaths, and con-
 cluded, before he would
 be guilie to his own
 dishonor, in submitting
 himselfe to an Heathen,
 or renounce the faith
 wherein he was Baptiz'd
 he would die if he had
 then a thousand lives;
 Dated in the ninth
 of July - ⁷¹⁵/₉₄ -. As *Tarif*
 was sorie to understand
 his resolution, so was
 he

hee extreame glad to heare that *Don Roderigo* was dead, whereof untill then hee had not assurance, and in post dispatched a Packet to *Almanzor* giving him accompt of his Conquest, how that all Spaine (the Mountains of Biscay and the Asturias, into which a few Chistians were fled, and the Cittie of Sivilla not yet free from the plague

ex-

excepted, were reduced to his obedience. Nevertheless because his garri- sons were many, & the Mountaines by their natural strength almost inaccessible, hee humbly besought supplies not doubting but to yeeld him contentment in his charge. Lastly he recommended unto his favor the good service of *don Julian* and of *Habdilbar*, who in the

stead

114 *The History*
stead of the Prince of
Tunis hee had made
Governor of Cordova,
being in his opinion the
meetest place for the
Royall seat. *Almansor*
though well pleased
with *Tarifs* relation,
yet for his better infor-
mation returned his
pleasure by the same
post, Commanding
him to make his present
and personall repaire to
his Court, to substitute
in

of Mahomet. 115
in his absence *Habdilbar*
(Governor of Cordo-
va) Leivetenant Gene-
rall of Spaine, and to re-
quire *Mura* to returne
to his government of the
Moroccoes, which had
need of his presence. In
this meane while *Don*
Julian attended his
domestick affaires at
his towne of Villa Vi-
ciosa, now called Mala-
ga, which being put in
some good order, hee
sent

sent into Affrica for his wife, and daughter, who during the war remained in Tangier. But *Florinda*, heart broken and comfortlesse, transported with passion beyond her strength, having locked a doore behind her, ascended to the top of the highest Turret in her fathers Castle, then calling for her Governesse, shee prayed her to entreat her

her parents to come forth, unto whome she desired to say something before shee died. This tragicall summons being by them obeyed she cursed the day of her birth aswell in respect of the dishonor done to her, as to be the cause of the slaughter of so many Christians, the extinguishing of Religion and the utter subversion of so flourishing a Kingdome

dome shee accused her
 father for his over-sharp
 revenge, and her selfe
 shee censured unwor-
 thie of life in being the
 cause of such irreparable
 mischeifs, after her
 prayers to *God*, her re-
 quest to her father was,
 that from thence forth
 that town should be no
 more called *Villa Vici-*
osa, but *Malacho*
 (which signifieth *Por-*
que mala) in memorie
 of

of her, that there ended
 her life, being the most
 unfortunate ill woman
 that ever lived; and
 there with all; not giv-
 ing eare to the perswa-
 sions, and teares of her
 aged parents, shee cast
 her selfe head-long to
 the ground, and dyed.

The third day follow-
 ing *don Julian* oppres-
 sed with griefe fell in-
 stantly mad and killed
 himselfe with his punni-
 ard.

niard. The old Ladies for
some longer time wore
out a miserable life, ex-
ten with a Canker, rot-
ting living, infamous
and odious to all that
beheld her. For want of
heirs *don Julian's* lands
fell by Escheate to *Al-*
manzor.

Tarif being imbar-
qued for Arabia: *Mura*
in his government and
Habdilbar settled in his
Leivetenacie of Spaine.

Mura

Mura fearing that *Ta-*
rif would rob him of his
honor due unto him,
and ascribe unto him-
selfe the Conquest of
Spaine, he sent his bro-
ther *Ismael* to make par-
ticular relation to *Al-*
manzor of his merit,
and also in a letter he
remembred his own
actions, his opinion
how Spaine ought to
be governed, what for-
ces were meet to finish

G

the

the war, described the
kingdome, prayſed *Tamur*
if, and adviſed *Almanzor*
himſelfe to come
perſon to take the poſ-
ſeſſion of his Conqueſt
Although that *Tamur*
had fully inſtructed his
maſter in all things that
concerned Spaine, yet
Iſmael was welcome
Almanzor, who was
ever wearied to heare
lations of his good ſuc-
ceſſes gave ſatiſfaction

to *Mura* by Letter, and
ſtayd *Iſmael* imploying
him in April —⁷¹⁵— in
an Ambaſſage to the
King of Tunis aſwell to
condole with him the
neceſſary death of his
ſonne (who was execu-
ted in Spaine) as to crave
his daughter *Omakhair* in
marriage for his eldeſt
ſonne *Abilqualit*.

In July following *Iſ-*
mael returned with an-
were agreeable to *Al-*

Almanzor's heart, for families should have ward of which service was appportioned unto him was made *Aquas* them at easie rents, *priede los Reges Moros* viledged with liberties, which is agreeable and exemptions; upon power with the *Pr* knowledge whereof five hundred of Castile. thousand families of

For the peopling of Moores and Jewes were Spaine with Moores planted in Spaine, where *Almanzor* published by in a small time the proclamations through the kingdome was so well out his dominions replenisht, as that little Affrica, that such subigne of war appeared. The plague being passe thither with the ceased in Sivill *Habdil-*
families

bar the Governor (with an armie of 12000 foot and 1000 horse) came downe before it. But the defendants vallor made him weary of the enterprise, and with the loss of much time two thousand foot, and two hundred horse, he returned to Cordova. After some rest and new provisions made, *Habdilbar* ashamed of the late scorn hee had received, and fearing

fearing *Almanzor's* displeasure, matched the second time from Cordova to Sivill, his armie consisting of fifteen thousand foote, and fifteen hundred horse. But the Christians not failing in courage bravely resisted, daily falling upon the enimies quarters.

After fortie five daies siege, news was brought to *Habdilbar* that *El-bardaly* a Moore gover-

nor of the Province and thousand foot, and eight
 Cittie of Valentia was hundred horse) marched
 revolted from his obedience, from Cordova streng-
 dience, with a purpose of ening his armie with
 to usurpe to himselfe the certaine troops raised
 title of the King of by the Governor of
 Spaine; as hee was for Murcia. The rebell in
 for this news, so was he the first encounter was
 glad of so good an ex- defeated, taken, and be-
 cuse to rise from before headed, the Cittie of
 Sivill, having received Valencia (for the Cit-
 more losse then former-izens offences) sacked,
 ly he had done. and *Mabomet Abenbu-*

Towards this Rebell *Habdilbar* with ten
 that province.
 thou-

Although *Tarif* by the spoiles he had gotten in Spaine, was esteemed the richest subject in *Almanzor's* Dominions; and there with in Common opinion he might rest satisfied, yet he like a gratefull Prince to a well deserving servant held himself bound in honor to lay upon him some visible marke of favor whereupon hee made him Governor

Governor and Leivetenant Generall of all his Kingdoms.

The time now drew on for the Consummation of the intended marriage between the young Prince *Abilqualit* and the King of Tunis daughter. *Tarif*, with a fleet of fortie saile, was sent to fetch her; The King of Tunis, as he had reason to think himselfe much honored to match

matched his daughter
with the great *Almanzor's*
Heir, so he forgot
not to demonstrate his
affection by the rich
Presents hee sent to
the Calipha, and by the
rewards hee gave *Tarif*.

The Princes being
arived at the Court,
and the marriage So-
lemnized, *Almanzor*,
broken with age and in-
firmities, having lived
Sixtie three yeeres, and
reigned

reigned fortie two, hee
reigned his Scepter to
his sonne *Abilqualit*, the
third day of October in
in the yeere after our
Redemption - ⁷¹⁶ - and
when all the ceremonies
incident to the Resig-
nation and Assumpti-
on of a Crowne were
past, hee retyred to a
sumptuous Monasterie
built by himsele in the
Mountaines, for fortie
eight Monastigall men,
Governed

Governed by a Morabit which signifies an Hermit, where with an infirme bodie (Languishing for the space of seaven yeeres in continuall devotions) hee died.

Hee that should write at large the storie of this Prince, discourse his glorious actions as they meritt, set downe his virtues, and anatomize all that was good in him, should

should undertake a taske of great labor; for had he been a Christian, his equal could hardly been found, but his better impossible, wherefore not to bury so great worth in oblivion it is not impertinent briefly to say somewhat of him. In his tender yeeres the hearts of all men began to admire and affect him, as well for his person which in beautie, and form excelled

celled the children of his age, as for the goodnesse of his disposition, and sharpnes of wit, which was admirable, as his yeeres increased so did his perfections, all virtues striving which should be predominant in him, which produced feare and love in his subjects hearts evenly balanced towards him. His stature was tall, and seemly, his gesture grave and

and pleasant; the thoughts of his heart were not discovered in his brow, his limbs strong and active, valiant, liberal, devout, wise and learned; being reprov'd by the king his father for giving a way to the poore in one day by handfulls of Gold the some of 20260. pounds [22 Arrobas and 13 pounds of Gold] for an instruction, told him that

that a poore King was as a dead man among the living, hee replyed, that Avarice in a prince was base and contemptible, that Kings in imitation of the Creator (by whose power they rule and reigne) ought to give to the well deserving, & needie; heaps of treasure could not adde one day to his life; and being dead nothing but a poore winding sheet

re-

remained, which was not sufficient to arme him against the wrath of God, unto whom at the latter day hee must render an accompt of his Actions.

To the King his father a rich Semitary of great price being presented, the handle whereof was a rich Emrald the Pommell a ballast [or a stone called a Balis] Rubie, the guard and scab-

scabberd of beaten gold
 set with pretious stone,
 and the blade a Damas-
 kin [the blade most ex-
 cellent damsked] of
 excellent temper; for the
 rarenesse of so pretious
 a Jewell shewed it to di-
 vers of his great men,
 who admired the per-
 fections they saw, but
 found fault that the wea-
 pon was somewhat too
 short; whereat the yong
 Prince smiled, saying,
 they

they were deceived, for
 the shortnes of a good
 sword in the hands of a
 valiant man that dares
 come up close to his e-
 nimie was so far from
 defect, as it brought ad-
 vantage with it: the king
 pleased to see in so ten-
 der yeeres so bold a spi-
 rit in his son, fastned the
 sword to his side, saying
 that he only did mer-
 rit to weare it that found
 no fault with it: Before
 hee

he was 21 yeeres old, he wrote divers bookes of the Mathematiques, Astrologie, art of War, Philosophie, pollicie of state, and a large comment upon Aristotles works [three books of Philosophy upon the tents of *Arist*: in forme of a Cōment] he could perfectly write and speake eleaven severall Languages, expressing his minde, and answering

ring Ambassadors in them with out the help of a Truchman, his father being old, joying in his sons perfections, upon the tenth of January 654 resigned his Scepter to him, which addition of greatnes bred no other Alteration in him, then a greater desire to increase in goodnes, his Ambition striving no lesse to be reputed virtuous then to keepe

keepe and enlarge his red, Surfettors, and Cor-
 Dominions, his apparel morants he compared
 ordinarily was plaine, to beasts voyd of rea-
 but on festivall daies no son. Towards the Eve-
 prince more sumptuous ning his *Major Domo*
 At his meat, which for had accessse to his pre-
 the most part was pri- sence to inform him of
 vat, he seldome had a the disorders in his
 bove two dishes, and house, if any were;
 that but once a day, two which instantly were
 servants to attend him, reformed: For relief of
 and never dranke in poore suitors, meat was
 gold, or silver cup daily provided to suf-
 though of them his of fice 200 persons; and a
 ficers were royally sto- place in his house assign-
 red

ned
 H ned

ned for them to resort
unto, winter or summer,
except he were sick ; he
was readie before Sun-
rise , yet never slept in
the day for a preservati-
on of health ; he bathed
often in his Listine. He
was never known to
make a Ly, nor to his
knowledg spake an un-
truth , he termed Lyers
disciples of the Divell,
the plague of the world,
betrayers of truth,

de-

destroyers of Converse-
tion, and the right hand
of iniquitie, no man that
came unto him escaped
unpunished but recei-
ved his punishment an-
swerable to the weight
of his Ly, the least was
publik disgrace, but lies
of moment he Chasti-
shed with whipping, cut-
ting of tongues, banish-
ment , disabling to be
witnes, and in some case
life was taken, which

rigor bred terror in never missing his houres
wicked dispositions, and in the Mosquetaes, his
restrained false information, progression thither was
tion, and unnecessary solemne, attended by his
suits, the dayes of the cheife Alcaydes,
weeke he designed in Counsellors, and offi-
their order to their proccers, and the guards of
per distributions, and horse, and foot; when
very of them (when our prayer was ended, not
gent occasion inforced far from the Mosque-
not the contrary) were as, set in his royall seat,
daily observed. he remayned a good

The Friday which is space to receive petiti-
the Arabians Sabbath ons, the poorest not be-
he spent in devotion, ing debarred his pre-

sence; before hee departed, an officer, or cryer with a loud voyce gave notice to the suitors to attend the next morning at the Court of Justice, where they should receive answer.

Upon Satterdaies, personally, he sat in Judgment, the cheife Justice produced the petitions exhibited the day past, which being read, and the suitors questioned

questioned withal, who durst not aver an untruth, the causes were ordered; where difficulties did arise such were referred to his Councell, but the longest delay never exceeded fifteen dayes. In cases criminall Sentence at the farthest was pronounced within nine dayes. Suits of debt had the expedition, but where it appeared that the debtor was rather

faultie by accident then
 by his defaults, the king
 oftentimes out of his
 own treasurie would
 pay poore mens debts.
 His severe punishing of
 lies, bred the expedition
 of Justice: for untruths
 were never suggested,
 wherof ensued quietnes
 among his Subjects,
 and few suits. The like
 severitie he exercised a-
 mong theeves, never
 sparing the lives of the
 guiltie;

guiltie; wherby in the
 end his subjects for feare
 of his Justice were so ter-
 rified, as if any thing had
 been lost in the high
 wayes, or in the streets,
 the partie that first saw
 it [this custom was u-
 sed among the Moores
 of Granada even to our
 dayes and seemeth na-
 turall to them] durst
 not touch it before he
 had some witnes to test-
 ifie that he found it; and
 that

that done, placing it in view of the world publicly relating where he had it; that the owner might have knowledge thereof.

The Sundaies were assigned to determine Martiall affaires, of that Councell he had but foure, the eldest Councellor presented the dispatches of the Leivtenants and generalls that were employed in service

vice, and after sufficient debating, the answers were referred to him to be ingrossed: when he resolved to enter into a new War, he advised only with him that should be Generall of his land-forces, and his Admirall, saying that all others were needles being their offices to obey, and execute. The first day of his consultations was only to heare what they could

could object against his propositions, the second what men and Muniti-
on were needfull, and
how to dispose of them;
the third, and last was
to give directions to of-
ficers to put their Coun-
cells in execution; He
ordained that his Gene-
ral by land while he was
upon the Sea, should be
commanded by the Ad-
mirall, and upon the
shoare the Admirall to
obey

obey the land Generall,
hee never bestowed
charge, or office upon
men of War, although
they were of good mer-
rit, that sued for them;
Places that were voyd,
hee conferred upon
worthie men recom-
mended by his General.
Parentage and Allies
wrought no partialitie,
in him merit only pre-
vailed, of all his men of
war that were of note,
hee

he ever kept a List, and caused memorialls to be abstracted of their time spent in the wars, their particular services, places of byrth, and dwellings; He was of opinion that before all others they were meetest to be preferred to great places as well in peace as war, for they had the strongest spirits to execute Justice, their experience best knew the humors
of

of all sorts of men, whereby their judgements were ripened, their miseries which themselves had felt, gave them a true feeling of poore mens wants. They which knew how to win, and defend kingdoms, in reason should be best able to hold them in obedience: and concluded that valiant men were more sensible of honor, honestie and
re-

reputation ; and prized those attributs at an higher rate then any other condition of men whatsoever , wherof, of some of those he ever made his election when Offices fell voyd.

The Mondaies were ordained to advise upon the Civill government of his dominions assisted only with foure Councillors , the eldest Councillor presented the

the causes unto him , to whome the dispatches were referred , and the same day he gave publique audience to all that had just cause to complaine of Civill Magistrats : If the information were false , the informers were severely punished, if true, the magistrats were not spared , and which of them was but once justly proved to have been corrupt

rupt, no mediation of friends, or promise of amendment could make his peace, but evermore disabled to beare office.

The Tuesdaies hee assigned for Hawking, and Hunting, and dyed in the fields publiquely amongst his Courtiers, and huntsmen: after dinner he would sit at his Tent-doore, permitting the poore to resort unto him,

him; and with his own hands bountifully dispence his Charitie, but especially to the fatherlesse Children, and widows, never refusing to give liberally for God's sake to any person, not demanding whether hee were Christian, Moore, Jew, or Gentile. Once it chanced he lost his Company, and meeting with a poore faint Creature,

ture, which in his sight
 with weaknes funk to
 the ground, the king al-
 lighted, set him upon
 his horse, and walked
 two leagues by his stir-
 rop holding the raines,
 and brought him to a
 house where he cōman-
 ded that he should be at-
 tended, till he was reco-
 vered; the poore man
 having knowledg who
 it was that had done
 him that service, ama-
 zed,

zed, craved pardon
 thanking him for his
 Charity: Thanke not
 me said *Almanzor*, but
 the soveraigne Creator
 who ordained me to
 meet you, for I have
 done but that which
 was my dutie to the
 distressed.

The Wednesdaies
 hee gave himselfe to
 Musique and rest in his
 privat lodgings, where
 also he had Artificers
 that

that wrought in silver, gold, copper and iron, in whose Arts he tooke delight, and with his own hands could perform Curious works.

Upon the Thursdaies hee conversed only with learned men, hearing them dispute, and argue upon such propositions as he offered; when any doubts arised himselfe would turne the bookes, and moderate

rate their disputations, that day they din'd with him, and when the questions had been sufficiently disputed; he gave them at their departure new propofitiōs for them to thinke upon against the next thursday.

To understand the humor, and disposition of his people, and his officers integritie he would many times goe dif-

guised into the Cittie in
the habit of a priest,
souldier, begger, or
Marchant [It is to be
noted that in those daies
the Arabians used to
weare vailes over their
faces] speaking freely
of the King, and his of-
ficers and soothe the
company he was in;
whereby hee enfor-
med himselfe both of
his own faults, and
theirs, which being dis-
covered,

covered, held his sub-
jects in generall in such
awe, as when three, or
more were talking toge-
ther, it passed for a by-
word, *Take heed least*
Almanzor beare you, he
was such an enemy to
idlenesse, as that he was
ever busied in some vir-
tuous exercise, and
made a law, that all such
persons of what condi-
tion soever did not
pend their time in some

I

pro-

profitable, or laudable
 Art should be reputed
 infamous; he built,
 and finished in his life
 time five hundred and
 six principall Mosqui-
 tas, eightie and two
 Hospitalls, and as many
 Colledges for schollers,
 endowed them with
 great possessions, every
 yeere at his own charge
 he bestowed in marriage
 one thousand maydes
 Orphants: the almes

gave

gave was admirable; by
 land and sea he won 86
 battails, in 13 of them,
 he was personally pre-
 sent, and in them he
 took five Kings priso-
 ners and slew one, the
 spoile evermore was in-
 differently divided a-
 mongst the soldiers, the
 widdowes, and children
 of the slaine had their
 shares reserved for
 them; in his librarie af-
 ter his death there was

I 2

found

found fiftie five thousand seven hundred twentie two volumes of books, [containing in wrighting one thousand two hundred nineteen Quintals of paper, each Quintall being an hundred weight] to get that masse together, hee proclaimed throughout his Dominions, rewards to such as could present books which he had not wherin his bountie exceeded:

ceeded: at last broken with yeeres, and infirmities, and residing in his Monasterie sometimes he would admit his antient servants to visit him. His discourses for the most part were either heavenly contemplations, or of his sonne, desiring above all earthly joyes to heare that he were a good, and a just king; his sicknes increasing he sent him admo-

nitiorie Letters advising him not to presume upon his regall estate which was fraile, subject to mutation, within Limits, vaine, unfured; to humble himselfe to the Creator, God eternal, by whom kings were ordained, whose power was infinite, everlasting and supream. That above all things he should be carefull to administer Justice with

out

out partialitie, and avoid severitie, wherein he should imitate the King of glorie, who was goodnes it selfe, and from whom all our good works did spring; if he swarved from his rules, his Justice was Injustice, his Clemencie tyrannie, his Charitie avarice, all his actions wicked: That he ought not to be ignorant that his wisdom was but

I 4 foolish-

nitorie Letters advising him not to presume upon his regall estate which was fraile, subject to mutation, within Limits, vaine, unfured; to humble himselfe to the Creator, God eternal, by whom kings were ordained, whose power was infinite, everlasting and supream. That above all things he should be carefull to administer Justice with

out

out partialitie, and avoyd severitie, wherein he should imitate the King of glorie, who was goodnes it selfe, and from whom all our good works did spring; if he swarved from his rules, his Justice was Injustice, his Clemencie tyrannie, his Charitie avarice, all his actions wicked: That he ought not to be ignorant that his wisdom was but

foolishnes, his mercie
 extended but to extern
 things, pardoning of
 finnes was not in his
 power; his Justice
 streched no farther then
 corporall afflictions, o-
 ver mens soules he had
 no power: Therefore he
 wished him not to glo-
 rie in his earthly great-
 nes, to contemplate up-
 on the humane miseries
 wherunto all flesh is sub-
 ject, and that neither his
 vast

vast Empire, or Kingly
 power was able to draw
 one drop of raine from
 the Clouds, nor to make
 a green leafe, or free him
 from wordly vexations.
 That hee should ever-
 more thinke upon his
 end, remember that he
 was a miserable; and
 wretched sinner, that af-
 ter this life he was to
 render an exact ac-
 compt unto: the So-
 veraigne King, the Cre-

of all things, & that the
 accompt of Princes was
 greater, and more feare-
 full then meaner mens;
 which duly cōsidered, he
 must conclude that nei-
 ther himselfe, his domi-
 nions, or power were to
 be esteemed pretious:
 Hee admonished him to
 beware of pride, calling
 her the right hand of the
 devill, the path of perdi-
 tion, the nurse of sin, the
 gate of hell, & the prin-
 cipall

cipall hooke wherewith
 the infernall spirit draws
 miserable Soules into
 his burning lake: he wil-
 led him to tread her un-
 der foot, and not to o-
 verjoy in his death; For
 if Kings had the true fee-
 ling of their duties, they
 would rather mourne
 and fast at their Corona-
 tions, then feast and tri-
 umph as is accustomed.
 That he should no time
 make, or beare with a
 Lie

Ly, for Lyers, are divels
 in flesh, enemies to truth,
 subverters of justice,
 fyrebrands of sedition,
 causers of rebellion, de-
 stroyers of kingdoms, &
 to themselves thus much
 harmefull, that when
 they speake truth they
 are not beleaved; Lastly
 he admonished him to
 performe the service of
God before all his other
 actions, to adore him in
 singlenes of heart, and
 hu-

humility, to be just, in
 judgements, charitable,
 and in his wayes direct,
 and then he might be
 sure, that *God* would
 blesse him both in this
 world, and in the world
 to come, [from his
 house of Albasadin the
 twentieth day of R ageb
anno 96.] Although he
 felt his disease incurable,
 yet the Phisitions ceased
 not to put him in hope
 of recovery, after some
 re-

reproofes he thanked them for their endeavors but said he, the daies of men are limited, and the will of *God* must be obeyed, your learning & practice cannot adde unto me one daies life, beyond the prefixed day wherein I must die; From the begining of my sicknes I knew my disease was mortall it is a vanitie to speake of impossibilities, I cannot live

live, and I thanke my *God* that deilivers me from the calamities of this miserable world, which said; he comanded his sonnes *Abilqualit*, and *Abraben* [the Infant *Abraben*] to be brought to his presence whom he admonished to live in brotherly love, that their concord would be as a wall of brasse in their defence, that their dissention would

would hazard the dissolution acquired by him and his Ancestors; and turning his speech to his yongest sonne. I Comand' you said he upon paine of my malediction to reverence and obey King *Abilqualit* your brother, honor and serve him, in stead of me as your Father, and Lord. Then casting his eys upon *Abilqualit* required upon the same to love

love and cherish his brother. Then causing himselfe to be raised in his bed, he sent for his kinsmen, great officers, and servants unto whom he made a large speech of the miseries of this life, of the eternall joyes he was going unto, and prayed them to let him know whether he were indebted unto any of them for rewards, or otherwise, that he might take

take present order for their satisfaction, and also humbly besought them, that they would forgive him all his offences towards them, as he freely pardoned them in all wherein they had offended him; for *God* said he will never at the latter day extend his mercies to the mercilesse; and further as an argument of their loves towards him, he intreated them

them to be at his funeral Then calling every one by his name they kissed his hands and departed, his next care was to dispose his goods, Jewells, and plate, which he commanded to be sold, and given to the poore (his books excepted) which he gave to *Abilqualit* with Condition that he should marry one thousand Orphants giving to every of them
in

in dowry one thousand miticules. Hee likewise freed all his slaves, and never after that was known to cast his thoughts upon worldly busines, the rest of his daies he spent in contemplation, and prayer.

Abilqualit presently after the possession of the Crown like a wise Prince, [*Abilqualit* followed his Father in government to admiratiō: Save

Save only in his Liber-
alytie and Charitie]
was carefull to settle his
estate; his greatest feare,
was the stirring spirit of
his brother *Abraben*.
To give him som con-
tentment (without pe-
ril to himselfe) he gave
him the government of
Arabia Petræa; a small
Province, poore, weake
and steril : But con-
trary to his expectation
(before he was warme
in

in his Seate) *Abenbucar* Governor of Damasko rebelled, in hope to win the Garland. Against this Rebelle *Abilqualu*, with a huge Armie, put himsele into the field. *Abraben*, taking hold of occasion, under colour to assist his brother, levied forces, and marched directly to his Court (where according to his qualitie) he was received and served by the Kings

Kings officers; being in possession of the house, he set guards upon it, seized the moveables, committed the persons of the Queen and yong Prince to safe keeping, and som principall men (towards whom he stood ill affected) were executed; which done, by feare, flattery and reward, he was proclaimed and crowned King.

To second and assure
his

his fortunes (leaving sufficient Garrisons in his Palace) he marched after his brother, whereof when relation was made to *Abilqualit*, he left the pursuit he followed and retreated; within a few daies the Armies lodged neer together; the King unwilling to hazard his undoubted right in the chance of battell, and moved (as he pretended

ded) with Compassion, to save the lives of his naturall subjects, he sent to his brother *Abraben* to intreat him to cōsiderate the publique estate of the Monarchy, which (by their dissensions) was in perill of ruine, to pittie the lives of so many men and good subjects which were like to perish, and if he would dissolve his Army, he promised not
K only

his fortunes (leaving sufficient Garrisons in his Palace) he marched after his brother, where of when relation was made to *Abilqualit*, he left the pursuit he followed and retreated; within a few daies the Armies lodged neer together; the King unwilling to hazard his undoubted right in the chance of battell, and moved (as he pretended

ded) with Compassion, to save the lives of his naturall subjects, he sent to his brother *Abrahen* to intreat him to cōmiserate the publique estate of the Monarchy, which (by their dissensions) was in perill of ruine, to pittie the lives of so many men and good subjects which were like to perish, and if he would dissolve his Army, he promised not
K only

only to pardon all past offences, but impart to him ſuch a proportion of his kingdomes, as might give him ſatisfaction. Wherunto *Abrahen* returned anſwer, that he came not thither to treat, but to fight, and that nothing but the ſword ſhould arbitrate between them, admoniſhing the meſſengers to return no more, for who ſoever brought him

proff

proffers of compoſition ſhould die. The next morning the twelfth of November in *anno* —¹¹⁷/₉₂— the Armies joyned, *Abilqualit* was beaten and fled, never looking behind him untill hee came to the ſea-coaſt, where in a ſmall Pinnace he paſſed to the kingdome of Tunis, putting himſelfe into the protection of the King his father in law,

K 2

when

when notice was brought to *Abraben* that his brother was escaped, by easie journies he retyred (the way he came) to *Zarvall* in *Arabia*, where the second time (for a confirmation of his election) he was crowned. After some rest (his domestick and publick affaires being ordered) with a small Armie of fifteen thousand foot, and fifteen hundred

hundred horse, he marched towards *Abenbuchar* the Rebell, who put into the field twenty thousand foot, and two thousand horse, plentifully furnished with war-like provisions. When the armies approached in view of one another, *Abraben* sent messengers to *Abenbuchar* to perswade him (not having any pretence to the Crowne)

to desist from his treason and yeeld him obedience, and he would both pardon him, and advance his fortunes.

Answer was returned that he, which had borne Arms against his naturall brother, and soveraigne, and out of his proud Ambition had wrongfully torne the Crowne from his head, was an infamous traytor; for his particular

lar, he was moved in conscience (being Governor of Damasco) to defend the people committed to his charge from insolencies, and oppressions, wherewith they were daily vexed by the evill government of *Abilqualit*. Hee understood not how men by naturall right should challenge succession in Kingdomes. That Scepters

only to such as God blessed with valor, and wisdom; to those only, power and dominion was due, and to none other, and therefore he would not desist from his enterprize. *Abraben* transported with choller, although he was dissuaded by his Captains not to try the fortune of a battell obeyed passion, and paid the price of his follie, for his armie

hie was routed, his men for the most part slaine, his baggage made a prey to the Mountai-
niers, and thence disguised (by by-waies) with many perils, and sad thoughts he recovered his Pallace in Arabia, where within fiftie daies he listed under commanders, and Captaines fortie thousand foot, and five thousand horse, and with admirable expedition

pedition marched towards *Abenbucar* who nothing dismayed, drew to the field with an armie of thirtie thousand foot, and three hundred horse; with equall courages their forces joyned, *Abenbucar* defeated and taken, was presented to *Abraben*, who in furie (without speech) seized upon him and in the presence of all his troopes with his own

own hands cut his throat and smoot off his head, which he caused to be set upon the chiefe Port in Damasco; his skin pulled off, and stuffed with straw was placed by it, and his bodie left to be devoured by birds, and beasts, all the cheif commanders that followed *Abenbucar* were likewise executed, and *Abentirix* (one of his favorites)

vorits) was left to govern Damasco, which done, in tryumph he returned to Arabia.

Whilest these combustions continued in the East, *Abilqualit* at Tunis prepared for the war, *Mura* Governor of the Moroccoes was sent for, who leaving an Arab of Arabia Petræa for his Leivetenant, with thirtie thousand foot well armed, store
of

of Munition and treasure repaired unto him; the second day of march in anno $\frac{718}{97}$. Unto the which the King of Tunis added his forces in number little inferiour to the other. The office of the Leivetenant Generall was conferred upon *Tarif*, in whose wisdom, valour, dexteritie experience and fortune, *Abilqualit* did repose much confidence. In
im-

imbarking his troops he lost no time, and favored with a westerly wind, and faire weather, they arrived in Syria. The rumor of *Abilqualit* with a powerfull armie being noysed throughout the Countrie, from all parts multitudes resorted unto him, his forces by the booke of Checque appeared to be sixtie five thousand foot, and five thousand

thousand horse. *Abrahen* fearing his brothers forces, was not inprovident to defend his wrongfull possession, and to that end, with incredible celeritie, he armed to the field sixtie thousand foot, and horse. In the constancie of his people he was somewhat diffident, wherfore to confirme their hearts unto him he spared not to promise

mise large rewards, to lay before them their perils (if his brother were victor) and concludes that it were much better for them to die then over live their honors: the third day of November in the yeere aforesaid, the two brethren, with drawne swords, disputed their right, the rivers were dyed with blood of the dead that fell on either

either part, the battell continued from morning till Sun-set: *Abra-*
ben slaine, his Armie broken, and every man fought the best he could for safetie, wherunto the favor of the night gave good advantage. As *Abilqualit* had reason to joy in so great a victorie, so did he grieve at his brothers death, whom he coveted (in the love he bare to him)

him) rather to have been his prisoner, then to have seene him dead. In mourning garments with teares he followed his Corps to the Funerall, his Cōmanders, and Captaines did the like, and was in pompe interred with his Ancestors in the Cittie of Zarvall. In this battail also *Tarif* received a sleight wound in the arme wherof he died,

to

to do him honor *Abilqualit* in black attended him to the grave, wept over him, and laid him by his brother, these funeralls ended, with a wrathfull heart (in another forme) he performed others, causing execution to be done upon the cheifest that ranne his brothers fortunes, the rest were pardoned, and having ordered his affairs (lately distempered)

pered) lived in peace.

In Spaine the Governor *Habdilbar* (by Cōmandement of his King) prosecuted *Don Pelago*; to be enformed of his strength he hyred a Renegado Spaniard to view his forces, order, and abyding places: but taken by *Don Pelago's* guards was brought to him and tortured; yet his wit and constancy quit him of suspition, and

and being freed he returned to Cordova recounting to *Habdilbar* his perils, and discovery, assuring him that *Don Pelago* was weake in men, and Arms, and victuals; that his strongest places were not dificil to winne, and that the Christians were full of feare; upon trust of these relations, the governor selecting out of his garrisons twelve thousand

thousand choice foot
 (for of horse there was
 no use) marched to-
 wards the Mountaines.
 All the force that *Don*
Pelago did make, excee-
 ded not obove two
 thousand, with these he
 resolved to make the
 best defence he might,
 and reposing more con-
 fidence in his wit than
 in his sword, he divided
 them into many parts
 placing them upon
 straits

straits and advantage of
 ground, yet so as they
 might upon all occasi-
 ons second one another,
 in the very first encoun-
 ter which was in a bog-
 gie wood full of rocks
 (formerly posselt by the
 Christians and where an
 armie could not march
 informe) *Habdilbar* was
 beaten put to a running
 retreit, and lost two
 thousand besides hurt
 men and prisioners,
 wher-

wherewith enraged, to ease his Choller he hanged the Renegado Spie and in dispaire to prevaile against men that were inhabitants in such inaccessible grounds (fortified by nature) he lost the enterprize till a further time, and returned to Cordova.

Abilqualit living in peace by an unlooked for accident was drawn into a new war which

rose

rose by the death of his father in law the King of Tunis, who deceasing without any other heire than his daughter *Omilhaire* (*Abilqualit's* wife) that kingdome in right did appertaine to her. Upon the report of his death, the Arabian Monarch sent one of his great Commanders *Abenmarchan* in his name to take possession of the Realme,

L which

which without contradiction was effected, and the principall subjects sware their alleageance to him in the name of *Abilqualit*, proclaiming him King; for a few monthes, no disturbance appeared, untill one called *Haaken* next heire male in blood to the deceased king (repynning that the kingdome should fall to a distaffe, and thereby in subjection

to

to a stranger) valuing himself worthie therof, by promise of reward, and under-hand meanes (alured many of the best qualitie) to approve, and favor his clayme, his first enterprize was acted upon the person of *Abenmarchan* the governor, in assauling his house, and killing him and his servants, and that done proclaimed himselfe

King unto whom obedience was sworn, *Abilqualit* having advertisement of his rebellion, dispatched a Post the second of Aprill - ⁷¹² - to *Mura* his governor in Moroccoes (with such forces as he could make) presently to repaire unto him, who (with extraordinary expedition) embarked twentie thousand horse and foot armed, and victualled, and

shortly

shortly after arrived in the port of Vaffa, in Syria, where *Abilqualit* had drawn to a head twentie five thousand foot, and eight hundred horse, with these troops (over whom *Mura* was ordained Leivetenant general) the king in person put himself to Sea, and with favorable weather landed in the kingdom of Tunis. To withstand the Assailant,

L 3

Hacer

Hacen (the usurping King) leavied forces consisting of fortie thousand foot, and eight thousand horse: In the first encounter *Abilqualit*'s losse was more than *Hacens*. Among others of note *Ismael* (the son of *Mura*) was wounded to the death, for which disafter *Abilqualit* being penfive: Sir said the noble *Mura* (his father) my sonne came not hither

hither for spoile; to win honor and to do you service were his ends, if he die it imports not much: for being borne to dye, his dayes are crowned with glory in finishing them where your eyes are witnes of his valor.

The day following being the ninth day of October ¹⁵¹/₁₅₅ the Armies joyned, *Hacen* was overthrown, and *Abil-*
L 4
qualit

qualit in triumph made his *êntrie* into the Cittie of Tunis; but not accompting his victorie compleat (except *Hacen's* sonne were in his possession) he proclaimed large rewards to him, or them that could bring him alive or dead. Miserable *Hacen* (driven to extremities) was glad to cover himself in a desolate Cave, where being bayed by Shepherds

heards dogs he was discovered, taken, and brought bound to *Abilqualit*. In stead of humilitie (the inherent qualitie to unfortunate men) hee used unreverent speech, which breeding passion in the Conqueror, produced Tyrannicall effects, in impaling him upon a stake, whereon after five dayes torment he dyed, the men of qualitie that assisted

Hacen being executed, the Countrie settled, and *Abraben Hacen* left governor: *Abilqualit* sailed to the Levant, and triumphantly returned to his Cittie of *Zarvall*, where resting himselfe but a while, he went in devotion to Mecca to adore the Sepulcher of *Mabomet*. In his journey homewords through the desarts, the sands, moved by winde, buried

buried three thousand of his traine, himselfe, and the rest escaped with great danger.

The yeere following *Almanzor* (consumed with languishing diseases) [the third day of the Moone Rageb in the hundred and second yeere of the *Hixera*] in anno domini ⁷²³ ₁₀₂ — died being the seventith yere of his age, the fortie one of his reigne, before the
re-

resignation of his Crown, and the seventh of his Monasticall life: of whose death as soone as *Abilqualit* had knowledge, he dispatched messengers to all the great officers throughout his dominions to give them notice of it, that according to the accustomed manner (in the like occasions) they should command blacks to be worne (by the

the better sort of people) in all Citties; pray for his Soule and give almes. He was buried in the Mountain of Nue in a sumptuous Mosquita built by himselfe in a vault of Jasper, able to containe fortie persons sustained with pillars of guilt Alablatter, & garnished with pretious stone. The King his son, his kinsmen, his officers, and Councillors, the cheife

chiefe Priests, fifteene thousand other priests, his household servants, Courtiers, his guards and an infinite multitude of common people with tearie eyes and mournfull hearts attended his funeral, upon his Tomb this Epitaph ensuing was enscribed.

Here lies the terror of Christians, Moores and Gentiles, who furrowed the Seas, levelled the Earth

Earth, subdued the nations of the world, the Pattern of Courtesie, the Tree of Mercy, and to the wicked the edge of Justice. Here he lies that had a bountifull hand, the defender of the poore, the father of Orphanes, the protector of widdowes, the mirror of Charity, honesty shamefacednes and modesty, the modell of government, the Treasurie of Nobilitie, the maintainer

tainer of truth, the enemy of Lies, the lover of wisdom; whose fame shall eternally live (for a worthy Monument to future age) in despite of Conquering time that burnes in oblivion the great actions of Princes Kings and Emperors. Let us pray to the Creator that his glory may be endless, that in imitation of him Monarchs may govern their states in peace and

and that he would be pleased to direct our waies in his service, and fill us with his divine grace.

Abilqualit, being for two yeeres together free from rebellion, and living in blissefull peace, after the example of his father, and Grandfather resolved in his life time to settle the Crown upon his sonne Jacob Almanzor, a child of tender age, and to that end the first

first day of March in
anno — $\frac{725}{104}$ — he assembled
 all his great men to his
 Court at Zarvall, who
 approving his intent,
 sware there obedience
 to the Prince as to the
 rightfull Successor of
 that ample Monarchy.
 The forme used in the
 Ceremony ensueth. *A-*
bilqualit Cloathed in
 royall Roabes, with
 Crown and Scepter, his
 Kingly ensignes, ma-
 jesti-

jestically sitting in chiar
 of estate, his sonne upon
 his right hand, and the
 high priest upon the
 left, his Princes and
 guards being assembled,
 the high Priest with a
 loud and audible voyce
 declared the cause of
 summoning that royall
 Court, demanded whe-
 ther they were conten-
 ted to sware their fu-
 ture obedience unto the
 Prince, they answered
 yea.

yea. Then said the high priest, in testimony that you have assented, all of you must doe as I and the king will shew you, therupon the King rose, set his son in his Chariot; the Prince intoken of his filial obedience kissed his Fathers right hand, the father blessed his child, and after in humble reverence kissed his hand, and sate in his sonnes seate: the high

high priest, and (after him) all the great men, falling at his feet did the like; then a priest apparelled in a Ceremoniall habit upon a board (in the midst of that assembly) laid the Alcoron; the high priest rising from his seat, demanded whether they were all content to sweare by the living *God* and the holy contents of that book, to maintaine

maintaine and defend
Jacob Almanzor to be
 lawfull heire and succes-
 sor to his father, King
Abilqualit, in all his
 kingdoms and domi-
 nions, wherunto they
 answered content; the
 high Priest replyed,
 whosoever doth not
 constantly fulfill, and
 maintain his assent here
 given, let him be held
 a person infamous, a
 traytor to the royall
 Crown

Crowne, and let the
 vengeance, and male-
 diction of the Sover-
 aigne *God* fall upon him,
 and his; the assemblie
 answered Amen. Then
 the King rose from his
 seat, kissed the booke,
 and laid it upon his
 head, and returned to
 his place; the same
 was done by the high
 Priest and the rest; the
 high priest then turning
 to the Prince said. Your
 Highnesse

Highnesse must sweare
by the most high and
Soveraigne *God*, and
by the contents of this
holy booke (as King
and Lord of these king-
doms) that you will
administer and main-
taine Justice indifferent-
ly between your sub-
jects, that you will ful-
fill and preserve unto
them al the priviledges,
and franchises (justly
granted by the Kings)
your

your predecessors where
by they may live in
peace without grievan-
ces, the Prince said he
would be sworn unto
it, if you do not said the
high Priest accomplish
your promise and oath,
let that Vengeance and
Malediction of the high
and Soveraigne *God* fall
upon you as upon him
that is perjured, the
Prince replyed Amen.
Then the Prince rose

M from

from his Regall seat,
 kissed the booke, laid it
 upon his head, and re-
 turned to his place,
 where pausing a little
 while, attended with all
 the guards in pompe,
 trumpets, and muscical
 instruments sounding:
 he rode to the principall
 Mosquita, prayed, and
 returned to his Palace
 where King *Abilqualit*
 attended his comming.
 The next day was spent
 in

in feasting, triumphs
 and other Martiall exer-
 cises, the day following
 they repaired againe to
 the Chamber of assem-
 blie, where the high
 priest demanded whe-
 ther they were content
 to ratifie and affirme the
 oath they had taken,
 they answered, yea.
 Then the King *Abil-*
qualit, the high priest,
 and the rest (according
 to their degrees) one af-

ter another with humble reverence kissed the Princes hand, who giving them thanks the Ceremony ended.

Not long after, the king sickned, his disease grew strong, and the Phisitians skill too weake to remedie it; the tender yeeres of his son required a Governor, to which office by his testament, he made election of one of his neere kinf-men

men (in whose faith he reposed trust) called *Mahomet Amzarij*. Then laying aside all wordly busines, he conferred only with religious men, prayed incessantly, died.

The Queene Dowager pleased with the ayre and seat of the Monastery where *Almanzor* died removed the yong King thither and in her motherly
M 3 love

love staid with him. The Kingly power was established in *Mahomet Amzarij* who finding himselfe obeyed as king despised the estate of a subject, and resolved to set the Crown upon his own head: the way unto it he conceived to be liberality towards all, but especially to the great officers, governors of Provinces, and Captains; The men of war be-

being his Creatures the rest were easily to be wrought. Unto them he was bountifull, and courteous, denying nothing sued for, and often giving before it was asked. With this carriage he so enchanted their hearts, as his partie seemed strong, but yet actions of great weight cannot be effected without advice and ayde. The first man to whom he

discovered his pretence was *Abenzulayman* his creature, advanced by him to be one of the foure Councillors at war: but his heart detesting the horrible treason, used perswasions to him to give over the enterprize, laying before his judgment the generall love borne to the yong king their naturall soveraigne; the little hope of prevailing, the intestine war

war, and the hazard which the Empire should runne into, by it, and that the murther of the King (for murthred he must be) would make him odious unto all men, and not only divert the principall Governors hearts from him, but raise the like ambition (by his example) in others to revolt and establish themselves kings in their particular

governments. Though the traitorly Protector liked not the reply, nothing squaring to his end, yet he gave him not over, hoping at last to win him to his bent, but he like an honest loyall Patriot stiffly persevered in his dissuasions; after many assaults, seeing no end of the Protectors tentations, afflicted in his Soule to ease himselfe, and give remedy to

to the danger which necessarily must ensue if he smothered it unto himselfe, he resolved to breath it out unto *Mura* the Governor of the Moroccoes (then being at the Court) and highly esteemed for his valour, wisdom, wealth, and dignitie, unto him he discovered the treason; to prevent it, they found no other meanes so good, as to know what

what course the protector would take in the execution thereof; wherefore it was agreed, that *Abenzulayman* should seeme to like of the motion, he repaired to the protector approved the designe, who told him that he had resolved upon poyson, as the safest from danger, and least subject to hurt, which was not by the other contradicted. *Abenzulayman*

layman with a heavie heart returned to *Mura*, and in detestation of the intended plot, they resolved to take the Protectors life; but if they failed in the enterprize (lest perill might ensue to the yong king and his mother) *Mura* by consent went to the Monastery to give her a foreknowledg of it; who at the first stood fearefully amazed; but

but by *Mura's* stronger spirit received comfort, and he poasted back to the *Protectors Court*. In this meane while, the Protector attended his treasons, and sent the king for a present, a rich garment imbroidered with pearle and stone artificially, and substantially poysoned.

The carefull *Queene*, fearing what she found true, would not suffer the

the King (who was glad of his new Coat) to put it on; but the same night fastned it about a Greyhound, who in the morning was found dead swolth, and readie to burst. The *Queene*, like a wise *Ladie*, dissembled her just displeasures, returned letters, and messengers of thanks both in the kings name and her own, and earnestly desired

fired him to make his present repaire to the King about businesse of importance, which could neither admit delay, nor his absence. Against his comming guards were set upon the gates by whom he was taken, bound, and brought to the Queene, where being charged of manifest treason (which could not be denyed) he was suffocated in a vessel

fell of water; his dead bodie laid upon an Ass and carried through the streets, a cryer published the cause of his deserved death *Mura* and *Abenzulayman* had their severall hopes to succeed in the Protectorship; but the Queene foreseeing the troubles that might ensue, either in joyning them in commission, or to preferre the one before the other,

258 *The History.*

ther, assumed the government of the King and his estate into her own hands, which displeased neither. *Mura* highly rewarded, returned to the government of his Provinces, and *Abenzulaman* had the kingdom of Tunis committed to his charge, but died upon the Sea in his passage thither.

All things being in
peace,

of Mahomet. 259

peace, and orderly settled, the Queene in her government feared, and loved. The yong king in perfect health suddanly (when no cause of feare appeared) sorrow and discomfort triumphed, the instrument of their victorie was a Spyder (which accidentally falling from the rooffe of the Chamber) lighted upon the Kings face where he slept, and bit
his

his eye lid, the venom
 wherof infecting the
 blood, inflamed his face
 and from thence disper-
 sed it selfe into the other
 parts, where getting the
 masterie, within seaven
 daies he died, and the
 Queene the fifteenth
 day following with o-
 vermuch abstinence
 from meat ended her
 life in sorrow.

The death of this
 yong King was the ru-
 ine

and utter subversion
 of the Sarazen Monar-
 chy, himselfe being the
 last of the great *Alman-*
zor's issue: yet he wanted
 not kinsmen, but their
 titles were intricate and
 ambiguous, which stir-
 red up pretenders, a-
 mongst whom *Abenba-*
beck prevailing by his
 friends was Crowned
 King at Zarvall wherof
Mura in the Moroc-
 coes having notice (and
 antient

antient malice depending between him and the new king) sensible of his own power, assembled his Leivetenants, and Captains, and by their unanim Consent, was proclaimed king of the Provinces under his charge, which greatness of his was determined by his death in *anno* ⁷²⁷₁₀₆— he left two sonnes tender infants, the elder not past seaven yeere old.

old. Their Fathers Kingdom was torn from them, and divided by foure of his Leivetenant Governors, styling themselves Kings of their Provinces, namely of Morocco, Fez, Suz, and Ducdo. The Governors of Tunis and Sarfall (now Argier) set Crowns upon their heads and assumed the name of Kings. *Abentrix* governor of Damasco

co, erected his province into a Kingdom, afterwards killing in a battell the new king *Abenbacbech* was proclaimed king of the Arabians and Monarch of the Moores; divers other Provinces in the East revolted and became Kingdomes. *Habdilbar* who had governed Spaine many yeeres) following the example of *Mura* devored in his con-

conceit that Monarchy; but the inferiour governors tickled with particular ambitions taking hold of occasion refused his obedience, yet of Cordova he made himfelfe King. And the Provinciall Governors of Granada, Valentia, Murcia, Castilia, Tolledo, Aragon and Biscay, erected their governments into kingdomes, and in

N

after

after tymes (by their
dissentions) many other
pettie places in Spaine
were so intituled, which
gave advantage to the
Spaniards to recover
their lost Patrimony
detained by the Moores
(from the conquest
made by *Tarif*, in anno
—⁷¹¹—) and not fully re-
gained untill in anno
one thousand four hun-
dred nintie two. *Granada*
do was Conquered by
Don

Don *Ornando Catalice*
and *Donna Isabella*
Kings of all Spaine
(Portugall excepted) of
seven hundred seven-
tie eight yeeres.

This great Empire
of the Arabians, Sarat-
zens, or Moores, begun
by *Mahomet* increased
for the space of one hun-
dred and foure yeeres
from East to West. It
contain'd more leagues
then the Roman Em-
pire

pire, and that excepted without all doubt it was the greatest that ever obeyed one Monarch. In Europe they had Spaine, the most part of France, the Islands Majorca, Minorca, Scicilia, Malca, Sardinia, Corsica, Candia, Cyprus, Rhodes, and all most all the rest in the Mediterranean sea. In Italie, Puglia, and Calabria, and all the best

maretime

maretime townes. In Greece. In Affrica they possesse a great part of Ethiopia the Kingdoms of Egypt, Tunis, Argier, Tremeson, Ducdo, Fez, Suz Morocco, and others. In Asia the three Arabies, Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria, the two Armenias, most part of the lesser Asia, and all the kingdoms to the Eastward of Persia, even to

N 3

the

the river Indus, which
ample Monarchy, so
largely extended after
the yong Kings death,
brake as *Alexanders* did.
And as the Ambition
and dissention of his
Leivetenants rent his
Conquest into severall
kingdoms; so did twen-
tie seaven Governors of
the Sarazens Empire
divided, and shareth of
Dominions among
them. And as time re-
duced

duced them to nothing,
so were these kingdoms,
in so much as (at this
present) there is not one
powerfull King upon
the earth that can vaunt
himselke to be derived
from the Arabian
blood, but the King of
Morocco; the rest of
that Empire is now
possest, by Christians,
Turkes, Persians, o-
ther Mahometans and
Gentiles.

Hee never chose rich
Tyrant to his Councell
nor abhorred the poore
just man.

Hee never denyed Ju-
stice to a poore man for
his povertie; nor pardo-
ned the rich man for his
goods.

Hee never left illnesse
unpunished; nor good-
nesse without reward.

Hee never Commit-
teed to another Justice
that was cleere; nor
darke

darke judgment, he ne-
ver determined by him-
selfe alone.

Hee never denyed Ju-
stice to them that de-
manded it; nor mercy
to those that deserved it.

He never did correct
any in anger, nor pro-
mised reward in his
mirth.

Hee never was charged
with thoughts in pro-
speritie, nor dispaired in
adversitie.

Hee never opened his gates to Flatterers, nor laid his eares to Murmurers.

He never Committed ill for malice, nor any villany for avarice.

He ever labored to be beloved of them that were good, and to be dreaded of those that were ill.

He ever favored the poore man & observed the just law of the godly.

This

HIS Writing of the life of Jacob Almanzor was finished in the Castle of the City of Cusa, on the 4th day of the Moone of Rabek the first, in the 110th yere. Praised be GOD Amen.